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## Destruction of the Elephant at Exeter Change.



LORD BYRON, in his Ode on the death of Sir Peter Parker, says, "There is a tear for all that die." This observation, though intended only in reference to the human species, might, we think, without any extraordinary stretch, be applied to that noble creature the elephant, so long one of the many attractive features of Mr. Cross's Menagerie at Exeter Change, an exhibition with which every Londoner, and every countryman longs to be, acquainted.

This noble animal, which is always of a stupendous size, had increased to a bulk very unusual in this country, and, as it might have been expected from its confinement, become at certain seasons rather ungovernable. Large doses of opening medicines were given, with the view of cooling the temperament of the animal, even to the extent of 24lbs. of salts, 24lbs. of treacle, 6 oz. calomel, 1½ oz. tartar emetic, 6 drams gamboge, one bottle of Croton oil, in 52 hours, without effect. About five years ago, the animal was so furious, that it was found necessary to administer to him larger quantities of medicine. Six ounces of calomel, and 56 pounds of Epsom salts, (a dose which would purge some thousands of his Majesty's liege

subjects) mixed with molasses, were given to him within 52 hours, without effect; but subsequently about five or six pounds of marrow being given, the action upon the medicine already taken was rapid, and the object desired was accomplished. On another occasion, as much as four small bottles of Croton oil, one drop of which is frequently a dose for a man as an active purgative, were administered without the slightest effect being produced. At ordinary times, sulphur mixed with the food was found sufficient to keep the system under, but since the death of the keeper in November last, no person has had sufficient control over the animal, to prevent the probability of danger. The first symptom of actual rage was shown about a week ago, when a portion of the den was destroyed; and such was the ferocity of the elephant, that the carpenters were unable to repair it. Until within the last few months, with the exception of certain periods, the animal was so docile, that the keeper could safely sleep in the den within reach of the trunk, and the animal might be approached at all times without using a spear; but latterly the necessary attend-

ance upon him has been a service of great danger.

Within the last fortnight the elephant had exhibited symptoms of great irritation, arising out of constitutional peculiarities which had been accelerated by the mildness of the season, and his fulness of habit. During the season of excitement the access was always foreseen by the inflammation of the eye, and a purulent discharge from an orifice near the ear. In India, when these symptoms are noticed, the keepers ride the animals till they are much exhausted, and then confine their legs with ropes. When thus subdued, they become calm, and recover in the course of a few days. No such remedies can, however, be used here, and on Sunday, the 26th ult., the elephant broke a part of his den; and though the breach was of no importance in itself, it became a source of alarm from the known habits of the animal, which led him in every case to complete any mischief which he had once begun, whether accidentally or intentionally. Mr. Cross, the proprietor of this celebrated menagerie, aware that his high health and fatness contributed to render him ungovernable, attempted to reduce him by diminishing his food. The almost incredible quantity of a quarter of a pound of sweet mercury was administered to him in one dose, for the same purpose, but with little apparent effect. Half an ounce of tartar emetic was given to as little purpose as the mercury. The sagacious animal felt, however, that the medicine he had swallowed was not agreeable in its effects, and he was so determined not to be cheated again, that he refused all food for a considerable time; even some oranges and apples that were thrown to him, he would not taste till he had ascertained that they contained nothing offensive. Under these circumstances, it became a subject of consideration to Mr. Cross in what way he was to be disposed of. The den is of amazing strength, and cost about 350*l.* in building; but even solid oak and hammered iron seemed frail when opposed to the amazing strength of an animal eleven feet in height, and weighing nearly five tons; whose mere weight, when in a state of quietness, no ordinary barriers could withstand, but which, in so infuriated a condition, it seemed impossible to restrain. It is a well-known fact, that animals in such a state as this elephant was, no longer pay that regard to their keepers which they do under ordinary circumstances, and this, which is a very dangerous symptom, the elephant in question had displayed for some time. About one o'clock on Tuesday, the 28th ult.,

serious apprehensions were first entertained from his excessive violence, and then Mr. Cross resolved, as other means had failed, to have him immediately shot. Had there been a possibility of getting him down alive, the proprietor might have received for him the large sum of a thousand pounds, and the sacrifice of so considerable a part of his property, was not lightly to be made. It was made, however, and it is but barely justice to Mr. Cross to notice, that it seemed not to weigh for a moment in his mind, compared with the risk of human life that was evidently run by keeping the animal alive.

The difficulty of destroying an elephant of such a size and power was, however, foreseen by the proprietor, and every means were adopted which humanity could suggest, to do the act speedily; but it is never an easy matter to destroy so powerful an animal. Some years ago an elephant at Venice was in the same state, and after killing its keeper, escaped into the market-place, where he was fired at; when he had received upwards of fifty shots, he got into a barrack-yard, and after amusing himself by tossing about large pieces of ordnance, he was fired at repeatedly, but without effect, by the soldiers. A nine-pounder was then brought, and the first discharge felled him to the ground.

Happily in the present instance the business was better managed, and as the elephant on Wednesday morning the 1st of March, gave symptoms of more than ordinary violence, Mr. Cross determined on having him put to death, great as the sacrifice was. This became the more necessary as the elephant had struck his den with such violence as completely to dislodge two of the heavy beams and the upper door.

It was ultimately resolved to obtain some of the Foot Guards from Somerset-house, and to put the elephant to death by firing ball. On the arrival of the soldiers, they loaded their pieces, and took deliberate aim at the head, but the depth of flesh was so great, that for a long time, the balls appeared not to have the least effect. Two gentlemen, Mr. Brookes and Mr. Clift, surgeons, both perfectly acquainted with the anatomy of the animal, were present, and pointed out those parts where he was most vulnerable. The place chiefly aimed at was immediately behind the blade bone, in the direction of the heart, but the skin was of such amazing thickness and hardness, that the balls, for a long time, produced, apparently, no more effect on him than they would have done on a bale of cotton. The persons who

were there for the purpose, fired as fast as the muskets, belonging to the establishment, could be loaded, and one gentleman in particular, fired, it is supposed, about 80 shots. The whole number fired was 153, the greater proportion in the trunk, but some in the head, and one in the eye.—The noble animal of India fell twice, and twice sprung up again, during the terrible hail shower of balls by which he was lacerated. At last, he sunk down slowly and majestically on his haunches, and expired, in the posture which is assumed by the elephant when about to be loaded, and which he was wont to assume when ordered. The first indication of pain which the animal gave, was after 100 balls had been lodged in his body, and that appeared to have been produced by a well-aimed ball which had lodged just under his ear. His eyes instantly appeared like balls of fire; he shook his head with dreadful fury, and rushed against the front of his den, and broke part of it, and it was expected every moment that the massy pillars, strengthened with plates of iron, would have given way. The keepers armed themselves with pikes, and the soldiers continued their firing, and near two hours having been spent before a vital part was touched, it was advised that a piece of cannon should be procured, to put an end to its lingering torments. One of the keepers put an end to his existence by piercing his vitals with a large harpoon. The blood issued in streams all over his den, and those who, a few minutes before, feared to approach him, now climbed over him, and examined the bullet holes, with which his head was covered. The ball which took most effect was one discharged by Mr. Herring, of the New Road, Fitzroy-square, which penetrating under one of the ears entered the brain, and caused a large effusion of blood. Thus perished the noble animal of India, who in his native wilds would

Have made his way through more impediments  
Than twenty times the stop."

of those by whom he fell. The only animal in this splendid menagerie that manifested any excitement during the fierce assault was the lion, Nero, who lashed his sides, dashed himself against the iron bars of his cage, and evinced every anxiety to come forth and join in the affray.

Every lover of natural history, and every one acquainted with this menagerie, must regret that Mr. Cross should have been obliged to make so great a pecuniary sacrifice in destroying so fine an animal, for which he had £1,000 offered, while

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we cannot help admiring the readiness and decision with which he made up his mind to it.

As the death of this elephant has excited universal interest, we procured a drawing of the noble animal within a few hours after he had fallen, and present an engraving of it to our readers, which may be regarded as a faithful portrait.\*

#### DISSECTION OF THE ELEPHANT.

On Saturday active preparations were made for the dissection of the elephant, and pillars of an enormous size were erected on each side of the den, to support a cross beam with a pulley, capable of raising ten tons. The first operation was to flay the animal, which it took nine active men near twelve hours to accomplish; they began before eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, and it was near ten the next morning before they had completed flaying the huge beast. The hide varied in thickness, generally from half an inch to an inch, though across the back it was three inches thick.

At eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. Brookes, Dr. Waring, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Spurnheim, Mr. Herbert Mayo, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Yarrall, Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Mr. Bell, and other Surgeons, attended to direct the dissection; a great number of medical students and other persons were present, Mr. Cross affording every accommodation the place would admit of. Mr. Ryals, a gentleman of considerable skill and reputation, was the principal operator, under the directions of Mr. Brookes and Mr. Morgan. The body was first turned, by ropes fastened to the fore legs, and the carcass being raised, the trunk was cut off and the eyes extracted. An incision was then made down the abdomen, and the abdominal muscles on the uppermost side were removed. The entire contents of the abdomen and pelvis were taken out. The contents of the chest were then removed. This occupied a considerable portion of time. The heart, which was of enormous size, being nearly two feet long, and eighteen inches broad, was found to have been pierced by a sharp instrument, and several bullets were extracted from the liver. When the body was opened, the heart was found immersed in five or six gallons of blood. The flesh was then cut from the bones, and was removed from the Menagerie in carts. The

\* As a proof of the celerity with which works of art are now executed, we may state, that Mr. Limbird published a coloured print of the dissection of the elephant, from an actual drawing, in less than forty hours after the death of the animal.

professional gentlemen who were present, after the removal of the flesh, declared that they never viewed a more beautiful anatomical display. The leg bones were removed at the knee joint, and being measured, they were found to be four feet in length from the knee-cap to the back. The thigh bones were then removed, and being measured, were found to be three feet two inches in length. The greatest difficulty the anatomists said they experienced, was in the removal of the hocks, having to cut through an immense thickness of a substance resembling India rubber. A very singular appearance presented itself in the *acetabulum*, or cavity of the thigh joints. Instead of the usual *mucilaginous* fluid called *synovia*, the parts were lubricated with a white cream. The head was removed, and on examination, the brain was found to be in a state of putridity. It had been injured by several balls having pierced the membrane, and a great quantity of blood was found on the ventricles. Great care was taken in the removal of all the *viscera*, more especially the heart, its immense vessels, with the *receptaculum chyli* and *thoracic duct*, together forming an apparatus of vital importance. From the skill displayed by Mr. Morgan, during the removal of the *viscera*, there can be no doubt that he will render the preparation of the above highly interesting to the physiologist. The dissection proceeded with uncommon precision and celerity. The pulley was placed very conveniently for altering the position of the animal during dissection, and the room was kept well fumigated. It was remarked by several of the professional gentlemen present, that the appearance of the body denoted the most perfect health. The *interarticular cartilage* (between the joint of the upper and lower jaw) presented a singular appearance. It was two inches in thickness, and was covered with the same kind of substance as the knee pans. Several balls were also found therein. The bones were not of that extraordinary magnitude which, from the size of the animal, it was supposed they were. From the *spinus* process of one *illum* to the other was four feet. The width from one *acetabulum* to the other was twenty-nine inches. The length of spine ten feet. The operators proceeded to take off the rib bones, the longest of which was three feet six inches. The head when severed from the body, measured, from the forehead to the top of the trunk, four feet and a half. The following is a correct description of his admeasurement:—Circumference round the body, nineteen feet four inches; length of the body from the

forehead to the root, insertion of the tail, twelve feet two inches; length of the tail, five feet nine inches and a half; the girth of the fore leg, three feet eight inches; the hind legs rather larger. The length of the forehead, taken in a straight line, four feet and a half. The height of the body, as it lay, six feet two inches and seven-eighths. Mr. Spurzheim was disappointed in his dissection of the brain, as Mr. Cross did not wish the bones of the head to be injured, and the brain could not possibly be removed without the crown of the head being sawed off. The skeleton is said to be destined for a foreign college. The skin is sold to a tanner, for 50*l.*, who intends to stuff it, and exhibit it.

#### ELEPHANT STEAKS AND STEW.

THE French, who since the peace have endeavoured to satisfy the English appetites of our countrymen by culinary preparations as like our own as they can make them; they, however, commit singular blunders; and in their bills of fare it is no uncommon thing to see a list of *bifstiks* (as they call beefsteaks), not from the ox only, but *bifstiks* of mutton, veal, &c.; had our vivacious neighbours been at Mr. Cross's menagerie on Sunday, they might have been regaled with a treat in the way of a *bifstik* of an elephant, as two large steaks were cut from its rump and broiled. A surgeon ate part; and during the day several other persons, male and female, who partook of them, expressed no disrelish for this novel food; but, on the contrary, declared that it was pleasant to the taste. Bruce, in his *Travels*, states that the Abyssinian hunters deem the flesh of the elephant a rarity, and prefer it to the flesh of most other animals; and Vaillant, another African traveller, assures us, that stewed elephant's foot is quite a luxury. As the mode of dressing it, a *la Hotientot*, does not, we believe, occur either in Dr. Kitchener's book, or in Mrs. Glasse's, we shall give it. A hole is made in the ground, which is lined with stones. The hole is filled with fuel, and strongly heated. The fire is then withdrawn, the foot placed in the hole, covered with leaves, and the embers being heaped over it, left to bake for a couple of hours. Nothing, says the traveller, can be more exquisitely delicious.

#### ANECDOTES OF THE EXETER 'CHANGE ELEPHANT.

THIS noble elephant, so long the pride of Mr. Cross's menagerie, and the wonder of all its numerous visitors, was brought from Bengal in 1809, and had been about fifteen years under the care of Mr. Cross.

It had grown to a monstrous bulk, and for several years, at this particular season, it had given great trouble to its keepers, and excited a good deal of alarm in the mind of its proprietor, lest it should, in the heat of its fury, break down its den. This is the same elephant that was introduced at Covent-Garden Theatre, from the proprietors of which Mr. Cross received one hundred guineas.

Very erroneous statements have been made of the quantity of food consumed by this stupendous beast. The following is a correct account of its daily consumption:—About two trusses of hay, ten or twelve bunches of carrots, or an equal quantity of tares, a truss of straw (given as a bed, but generally eaten), and from 30 to 35 gallons of water. The rest taken by the elephant was about four hours in the twenty-four, during which he slept well, but upon the least strange noise he would rise with agility.

Several anecdotes are related of his sagacity. Before Mr. Kean, the tragedian, went to America, he frequently saw the elephant, and was much noticed by him. When he returned he was instantly recognised by Chuny (the name by which the animal was addressed), who put forth his trunk and fondled over him. Mr. Kean sat down within his reach, and gave him two or three loaves of bread, which were rapidly devoured, and proper acknowledgment made for the donation.

Four or five years ago, the hide of the animal having become tight and sore, the keeper rubbed the back daily with marrow. In India, they are frequently rubbed over with cocoa-nut oil. Chuny was so much pleased with this mode of relief, that, subsequently, whenever he had a sore place, he would take water in his trunk, and throw it upon the sore, to direct the attention of the keeper, of whom he was very fond.

The elephant was as sensible of injury as kindness. About seven years ago the keeper having entered the den in a strange dress, he was not recognised, and the animal rushed upon him, fixing him to the wall between his tusks, and nearly crushing him with his trunk; a bye-stander, in a laudable anxiety to save the life of the keeper, thrust a pitch-fork into the thigh of the elephant. This had the effect of diverting his attention from the keeper, who was able to make his escape; but the assailant was recognised, and from that day has had frequent proofs of Chuny's recollection. On some occasions the beast has taken dirty water into his trunk, and thrown it over the offender. This is by no means an unusual trick with these huge but sagacious animals. Some years ago, a tame elephant was kept by a mer-

chant at Bencoolen, which used to walk about the streets in as quiet and familiar a manner as any of the inhabitants; and delighted much in visiting the shops, particularly those which sold herbs and fruit, where he was well received, except by a couple of brutal cobblers, who, without any cause, took offence at the generous creature, and once or twice attempted to wound his proboscis with their awls. The noble animal, who knew it was beneath him to crush them, did not disdain to chastise them by other means. He filled his large trunk with a considerable quantity of water, not of the cleanest quality, and advancing to them as usual, covered them at once with a dirty flood. The fools were laughed at, and the punishment applauded.

The elephant at Exeter 'Change, in the ferocious attack which he made on the timber by which he was confined, actually broke one of his tusks, which was snapped about the centre. The other tusk had been broken when young. The unfortunate animal, after it had received several balls in the head, instinctively turned his back upon his assailants, and endeavoured to force his way out, by pushing against the rails in that position. Finding his ponderous weight thus forcibly pressed against the timber, and likely to effect the purpose in view, the keepers, with a sharp pike, pricked him in the flank, and thus kept him at a short distance until he fell.

Mr. Cross had occasion to take Alfred Cops, then keeper of the elephant, down with him to a vessel in the river one morning, and being detained longer than they expected, several persons were waiting his arrival at Exeter 'Change to shew the elephant. At that time Cops was in the habit of going into his den between the wooden bars with a small bit of cane in his hand, with which he touched the animal to make him walk round. But he had no sooner entered, than the sagacious creature showed symptoms of disobedience, and began battering him with his trunk. Cops fled to the farther corner of the den, and screamed out lustily. Mr. Cross, hearing his cries, instantly ran to the place, and seizing an iron bar which was lying near, hurled it against the ear of the elephant, which made him to turn his head round, and gave the man an opportunity of making his escape, but not before he received another blow or two in leaving the den. The animal's displeasure to his keeper arose from his having been kept longer than usual without his food, and in resentment of this neglect, Cops's life would have been forfeited, but for the presence of mind of Mr. Cross.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE  
ELEPHANT.

THE elephant, which is a native of Asia and Africa, but principally the former is of the class of animals called Mammalia—animals with warm red blood; viviparous and suckling their young, and of the order Multungula, that is, Mammifera of large size, unshapely, with bristles or few hairs, and with more than two toes on each foot. Blumenbach, the celebrated naturalist, thus scientifically describes the elephant:—

“ELEPHAS. Elephant. Proboscis longissima, prehensilis; dentes primores superiores exserti.

“1. *Asiaticus*. E. capite elongato, fronte concava, auriculis minoribus angulosis; dentium molarium corona lineis undulatis parallelis distincta.

“In the south of Asia, particularly Ceylon. The largest of all land animals, being full fifteen feet high, and weighing in its twentieth year 7,000lbs. Its skin, nearly an inch thick on the back, is, notwithstanding, sensible to the stings of insects, and commonly of a grey colour. The most important organ of the elephant is his proboscis, which serves him for respiration, for his very acute sense of smell, for drawing up water, for seizing his food and conveying it into his mouth, and for many other purposes, instead of a hand. He can extend it to the length of six feet, and shorten it again to three. At the extremity, it is provided with a flexible hook, by means of which he can perform various tricks, such as untying knots, unloosing buckles, picking up money, &c. His food consists principally of the leaves of trees, rice, and other grain. He swims with great facility, even through rapid streams. In copulating, he leaps on the female like most other quadrupeds. The young one sucks with the mouth, and not the trunk, as many have asserted. About the third or fourth year, the two large tusks, which furnish ivory, appear in both sexes. They are seven or eight feet long, and a single one will weigh as much as 200lbs. It is probable that the elephant will live 200 years. It is principally used as a beast of burden, as it is able to carry at least a ton, and to drag heavy articles over mountains, &c. Its step consists in a quick shuffling motion of the legs, but so sure that it never stumbles, even on the worst roads.”

To this account we add a more detailed description, and some anecdotes, with which we have been favoured by our industrious and ever attentive correspondent P. T. W.

## ANECDOTES OF ELEPHANTS.

(To the Editor of the Mirror.)

MR. EDITOR,—As the people at present seem to be *elephant-struck*, the following anecdotes may be amusing to your numerous readers.

“Peaceful beneath primeval trees, that cast  
Their ample shade o’er Niger’s yellow stream,  
And where the Ganges rolls his sacred wave;  
Or ‘mid the central depth of black’ning woods,  
High rais’d in solemn theatre around,  
Leans the huge ELEPHANT, wisest of brutes.  
O truly wise! with gentle might endow’d,  
Tho’ powerful, not destructive! Here he sees  
Revolving ages sweep the changeable earth,  
And empires rise and fall.”

The elephant is a native of Asia and Africa, and is not to be found in its natural state, in Europe or America. From the river Senegal to the Cape of Good Hope, they are met with in great numbers. In this extensive region they are more numerous than in any other part of the world. They feed on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse, and are said to be extremely long-lived; for though in a state of captivity, they will live to the age of 130 years. The time of gestation is hitherto but imperfectly known; Aristotle says it is two years.\* A female elephant, belonging to a gentleman at Calcutta, being ordered from the upper country to Chotygone, by chance broke loose from her keeper, and was lost in the woods. The excuses which the keeper made were not admitted. It was supposed that he had sold the elephant; his wife and family, therefore, were sold for slaves, and he was himself condemned to work upon the roads. About twelve years afterwards, the man was ordered up into the country to assist in catching wild elephants. The keeper fancied he saw his long-lost elephant in a group that was before them. He was determined to go up to it; nor could the strongest representations of the great danger dissuade him from his purpose. When he approached the creature, she knew him, and giving him three salutes by waving her trunk in the air, knelt down and received him on her back. She afterwards assisted in securing the other elephants, and likewise brought with her three young ones, which she had produced during her absence. The keeper recovered his character; and, as a recompense for his sufferings and intrepidity, had an annuity settled on him for life. The elephant was afterwards in the possession of Governor Hastings.

M. Phillipe was an eye-witness to the following facts:—He one day went to the river at Goa, near which place a great

\* See Bewick.



ship was building. Here was a large area filled with beams for that purpose. Some men tied the ends of heavy beams with a rope, which was handed to an elephant, who carried it to his mouth, and after twisting it round his trunk, drew it, without any conductor, to the place where the ship was building. One of the elephants sometimes drew beams so large, that more than twenty men would have been necessary to move them. But what surprised this gentleman still more, was, that when other beams obstructed the road, he elevated the ends of his own beam that it might run easily over those which lay in his way. Could the most enlightened man have done more ?\*

At Mahie, on the coast of Malabar, M. Toren† tells us he had the opportunity of admiring the sagacity of an elephant. Its master had let it for a certain sum per day, and its employment was to carry with its trunk timber for a building, out of the river, which business it despatched very dexterously, under the command of a boy, and afterwards laid the pieces one upon another, in such exact order, that no man could have done it better.

Elephants not only obey the voice of their keeper when present, but some, even in his absence, will perform extraordinary tasks which have been previously explained to them. "I have seen two," says M. d'Obsonville, "occupied in beating down a wall, which the *cornacs* had desired them to do, and encouraged them by a promise of fruits and brandy. They combined their efforts, and doubling up their trunks, which were guarded from injury by leather, thrust against the strongest part of the wall, and by reiterated shocks continued their efforts, carefully observing and following with their eyes the effects of the equilibrium; at last, when it was sufficiently loosened, making one violent push, they suddenly drew back together, that they might not be wounded, and the whole came tumbling to the ground."

When his conductor wants him to execute any painful labour, he explains the nature of the operations, and recites the reasons which ought to induce him to obey. If the elephant shows a repugnance to what is exacted of him, his *cornac* or conductor promises to give him arrack,‡ or somewhat else that he likes.

\* Voyage du M. Phillipe, quoted in Buffon. Quod.

† Voyage to Surat.

‡ As these animals are fond of arrack, might not the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens cultivate their powers for the amusement of the public, by doses of arrack punch, and enable these quadr-

It is extremely dangerous, however, to break any promise that is made to him; many *cornacs* have fallen victims to indiscretions of this kind.

But though he is vindictive, the elephant is not ungrateful. A soldier at Pondicherry was accustomed to give a certain quantity of arrack to one of these animals, every time he got his pay; and having one day intoxicated himself, and being pursued by the guard, who wanted to put him in prison, he took refuge under the elephant, and there fell fast asleep. The guard in vain attempted to drag him from this asylum, for the elephant defended him with his trunk. Next day, the soldier having recovered from his intoxication, was in dreadful apprehension when he found himself under the belly of this enormous animal. The elephant, who unquestionably perceived his terror, relieved his fears by immediately caressing him with his trunk.

This animal is, during the rutting season seized with a madness which makes him totally untractable, and makes him so formidable, that it is often necessary to kill him. The people try to bind him with large iron chains, in the hope of reclaiming him. But in his ordinary state, the most acute pains will not provoke him to hurt those who have never injured him. An elephant rendered furious by the wounds he had received at the battle of Hambour, ran about the field, making the most hideous cries. A soldier, notwithstanding the alarms of his comrades, was unable, perhaps on account of his wounds, to fly. The elephant approached, seemed afraid of trampling him under its feet, took him up with its trunk, placed him gently on his side, and continued its route.

In the Philosophical Transactions, a story is told of an elephant having such an attachment to a very young child, that he was never happy but when it was near him. The nurse used, therefore, very frequently to take the child in its cradle, and place it between his feet. This he became at length so much accustomed to, that he would never eat his food except when it was present. When the child slept, he used to drive off the flies with his proboscis; and when it cried, he would move the cradle backwards and forwards, and thus rock it again to sleep.

M. Navarette says, that at Macassar, an elephant driver had a cocoa-nut given him, which out of wantonness he struck twice against his elephant's forehead, to break. The day following, the animal

ped to eclipse the *lusty exploits* of Madame Saqui. Suetonius tells us of an elephant that walked upon a rope.

saw some cocoa-nuts exposed in the streets for sale, and taking one of them up with its trunk, beat it about the driver's head, till the man was completely dead. This comes (says our author) of jesting with elephants.—*Lex talionis*.

Kaye, in his "Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation," says, page 384, "Elephants are said to be exceedingly afraid of mice, lest they should get through the trunk into their lungs, and thus stifle them; and therefore sleep with the end of the proboscis so close to the ground, that nothing but air can get in between."

P. T. W.

### ORIGIN OF THE GIPSIES.

(For the Mirror.)

OF the origin of this singular race of beings, whose manners and varied history have attracted so much attention all over Europe, various have been the opinions. They are, perhaps, more common in Hungary than in any other country, where they are denominated *Cyгани*, *Czygani*, or *Tsygani*, and exhibit the same general features, physical and moral, by which they are characterised in England. Their essential identity seems to be distinctly ascertained under various modifications and names in several of the countries of Europe.—The *Gitanos* of Spain, the *Bohemians* of France, the *Zingari* or *Cingari* of Italy, the *Zigueners* of Transylvania, the *Tinklers* of Scotland, &c. It is apparently more constituted by their mode of living, kind of employments, peculiarities of complexion, countenance, and form; dispositions, propensities, and habits, than by the language used by them: but this latter is, in some respects, a more decided evidence of their derivation from one origin.

The identity of this people in the different countries of Europe is so obvious, from a comparison of their manners, that on this alone we might rest our conviction of their common origin. Their peculiar cast of countenance, their complexion, their gay and cheerful turn of mind, their bodily agility, are all distinctly marked, and specifically mentioned by different travellers who have met with them in distant regions; but the great confirmation and completion of the argument lies in the similarity of their language. That a race of beings in the lowest degree of civilization, who for four centuries have been wandering about in every part of Europe, acquiring the language of every country which they frequented, and claiming no country of their own, should have lost their original language altogether,

would not be a matter of astonishment.—That they should have retained their peculiar language, would have been little less than miraculous; if, therefore, we can trace but a few words, common to the whole race in every country, and which have no affinity to the language of any nation inhabited by them at present, we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that they are derived from a common source. This fact has been established by former writers, and the result of my inquiries can only be considered as an additional evidence in its favour.

According to their own account, when they made their first appearance in Italy in the fifteenth century, they represented themselves as Egyptians, driven from their own country by the Saracens. But this assertion is now considered to have been false; and they are supposed to be of the Hindoo race, and this supposition is founded on the great similarity which is met with in their language to that of the Hindoos.

J. S. W.

### VELOCITY OF THE WIND.—BALLOONING.

(To the Editor of the Mirror.)

SIR,—In the MIRROR, No. CXIV. November 27th, 1824, page 372, you have given a table of the progress of wind, in which high winds are supposed to move at the rate of 30 to 35 miles per hour; very high, 40 to 45; storm, or tempest, at 50; and hurricane at 80. Now a body, such as a balloon, floating in the atmosphere, I should not suppose moves with the same velocity as the wind, and yet there is an instance of one having travelled at a rate so far exceeding that estimate, as to raise a doubt as to its correctness.

I allude to the ascent of Mr. Garnerin and another gentleman from Ranelagh Gardens, June 30, 1802, between four and five in the afternoon; and in exactly three quarters of an hour they descended near the sea, at the distance of four miles from Colchester.

The distance of that place from Ranelagh is sixty miles; therefore they travelled at the rate of eighty miles per hour!

Query—Which is correct?

BOREAS.

### BONAPARTE AT WATERLOO.

AN account of Napoleon's conduct during and after the battle of Waterloo, taken from the depositions of Jean De



Coster, who served him as guide on that day.

Jean De Coster, aged 53 years, was born at Waterloo, and had been a resident there from his birth to the day of battle. He occupied a small public-house, with about five acres of land. On the approach of the French army he retired with his family, composed of his wife and seven children, into the forest of Soignes, where he passed the night of Saturday and Sunday. At six in the morning he went out to go to church, and thence to the house of his brother. He there found three French generals, who asked him if he had long been a resident there. These generals finding him perfectly acquainted with the country sent him to Napoleon. De Coster found him in a farm called Rossum, standing among a number of officers. Napoleon asked him several questions; whether he would serve him as a guide, and whether he was well acquainted with the country, adding, at the same time, "speak to me, my friend, with frankness, as if you were with your children." After this, Napoleon gave orders that he should be kept in a yard, and guarded by a soldier, who, whilst he was guarding him informed him of the strength of the army. Whilst De Coster was in this farm-yard, Napoleon ordered him to be called, to request some information respecting the maps, which he constantly consulted. He then desired him to give him some particular information, telling him to answer the things on which he might not exactly be informed by shrugging up his shoulders. He often repeated these instructions, adding, that if he succeeded, his reward should be a hundred times larger than he could expect; he likewise treated him with every mark of respect, saying, that without taking off his night-cap, he should only salute him by putting up his hand in front. At noon Napoleon went out with his staff, and placed himself on an eminence which commanded a full view of the plains. Napoleon was on foot, and walked constantly, sometimes his arms crossed, generally with his hands behind him, keeping his thumbs in the pockets of his riding coat, which was a sort of slate colour. He perceived that De Coster took snuff, and gave him a plentiful provision of his own. De Coster was with him during the whole time of the battle, and when he saw that fortune had turned against him, he gave him a *Louis d'or* as his recompense, promising at the same time that should he ever regain the throne of France, he would do something more handsome for him.

De Coster now resides at the hamlet of

*Joli Bois*, on the road between Waterloo and Mont St. Jean, and gets his living by showing the English visitors the different spots that Napoleon retained during the battle, and by explaining many other little incidents that occurred to him.

The foregoing account was written at Waterloo, July 8, 1816, from the answers of De Coster to the questions put to him. It was perused the next morning and corrected under his observation.

JOANNES W.

#### AN EPIGRAM.

(For the Mirror.)

"WHAT! Master and Mistress gone out?"

"Indeed, (replies John) Sir, 'tis true!"

"I'll wait, and sit down by the fire!"

"You can't, Sir, for that's gone out too!"

C. F. E.

#### THE CAMBRIAN VASE.

IN No. CLXIX. of the MIRROR, we gave an elegant engraving of the splendid Vase presented by the clergy and other of the diocese of St. David's, to Dr. Burgess, the present Bishop of Salisbury, on his being translated from the former see. The vase has since been presented to the Bishop, and his lordship has acknowledged the receipt, and expressed the great gratification he experienced in receiving so valued a testimony of the esteem of the clergy and laity of his late diocese, in a letter to one of the secretaries, of which the following is a copy:—

"Palace, Salisbury,

"Feb. 14, 1826.

"Dear Sir,—The Cambrian Vase arrived here yesterday in perfect safety. But where am I to find words to express what I felt on the receipt of so honourable, so valuable, so gratifying a memorial of the affectionate regard of the clergy and laity of my late diocese. That interesting and happy portion of my life which passed in the diocese of St. David's, I never can forget; and the magnificent present, which is now before me, will ever be with me—a splendid monument of friendship in the donors, and of taste in the designers and executors of it. To the committee who have so kindly forwarded it to me, I beg to present my most cordial thanks; and to yourself for the obliging manner in which you have communicated their friendly wishes.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your obliged and faithful servant,

"T. SARUM."

### THE CITY OF DORT IN HOLLAND.

THERE is an admirable anecdote concerning that beautiful and maiden city of Holland, called Dort. The Spaniards had intended an onslaught against it, and had placed thousands of soldiers in ambush. Not far from the place lived a rich farmer who kept many cows on his ground to furnish Dort with butter and milk. The milk-maids going to milk the cows, saw under the hedges soldiers lying; they, however, seemed to take no notice, but went singing to their cows, and having milked them went merrily away. Coming to their master's house, they mentioned what they had seen, when the master, taking a maid with him, repaired to Dort, and told it to the burgo-master, who sent a spy immediately and found it true. He then, preparing for their safety, sent to the state, requesting some soldiers to be sent into the city; when they arrived he gave orders that the river should be let immediately into the city, and that it should be let in at such a sluice as to lay the country under water; it was done, and many of the attacking Spaniards drowned, and thus utterly disappointed of their design, and the town saved. The states, in memory of the merry milk-maids' good services to the country, ordered the farmer a large income for his life to recompense his loss of house, land, and cattle, and caused the coin of that city to bear the milk-maid under her cow to be engraved on the Dort dollars, stivers, and dolights of the day, and so she is to be seen sitting on the water gate of Dort. The milk-maid had, during her life and for her heirs for ever, the allowance of fifty pounds per annum—a noble requital for so virtuous an action.

### MILITARY ANECDOTE.

THE Duke of Brunswick and his army coming before a rich monastery, into which the country people had carried all their goods and cattle; the Duke desired the overseer of it to send out some provision for his army, and he would give them his protection and see them repaid, but they preposterously refused. "Well," says the Duke, "as fair means will not do, other means shall;" so they fell to battery and they yielded; there was an infinite store of provision given to the soldiers. The Duke took two of the friars and he daubed them all over with tar and pitch, and then made them tumble themselves in feathers, so that they looked like two African monsters; he next made them go to the Duchess to pick them

clean, or else, like two fools, hasten them home to tell their father he had sent them two fudged owls for his dinner.

J. H—D.

## Charitable Institutions in London.

No. IV.

### THE WELSH SCHOOL.

[In resuming an account of the Charitable Institutions in London, which we intend to continue, we beg to state that we have in view the double object of furnishing an interesting account of benevolence in London, and of serving the charities themselves. That we may the better be enabled to do this, we invite secretaries of public institutions to favour us with copies of their last reports, and any information they may feel disposed to contribute on the subject of the particular charity to which they may belong.—Ed.]

THE charity school of the most honourable and loyal society of ancient Britons, which held its hundred and twelfth anniversary on Wednesday the 1st instant, was established on the 1st of March, 1714, in honour of the birth-day of Caroline, then Princess of Wales, which happened to be coincident to the anniversary commemoration of the titular saint of the principality—St. David. His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, honoured the society with his patronage, under the style and title of "The most Honourable and Royal Society of Ancient Britons."

The object of this society was for instructing, clothing, maintaining, and apprenticing poor children descended of Welsh parents born in and near London, who have no parochial settlement. In 1716, two Welsh boys, one from North, and the other from South Wales, were put apprentices to trades, and ten pounds given with each; several gifts were also distributed to poor persons, natives of the principality.

About the year 1718, a few public-spirited gentlemen of the principality of Wales, stimulated by the same laudable zeal which gave birth to this noble institution, and observing that many poor children of their unfortunate countrymen, born in or near London, were not entitled to any parochial settlement, and consequently had no opportunity of being instructed in the principles of Christianity, (to the gross ignorance of which idleness, debauchery, and all vices, are chiefly owing) entered into a voluntary subscription for the setting up and supporting a school in or near London, for the instruct-

ing, clothing, and putting forth apprentices, poor children descended of Welsh parents, born in or near London, having no parochial settlement within ten miles of the Royal Exchange.

The subscriptions at first being small, the society engaged a room near Hatton Garden, and took only twelve poor children upon the establishment, until their charitable designs became better known, and the subscriptions increased. They afterwards increased the number to forty, until the year 1737, when a subscription was begun for erecting a school on Clerkenwell Green; this was completed by public generosity. The society, in the year 1768, on the recommendation of several ladies, enlarged their plan, and took six girls into the house, to be boarded, educated, and clothed on the establishment; and when of proper age to be put out by the charity to trade or servitude.

The patronage afforded by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the nobility, gentry, and public in general, induced the treasurer and trustees, in the year 1771, to attempt a further enlargement of their plan, and to undertake, in future, the education and entire maintenance of a certain number of boys and girls. In this they have been greatly encouraged, and very generously assisted. As the school-house on Clerkenwell Green would not admit of enlargement sufficient for this purpose, a piece of freehold ground was purchased in 1772, and secured to the use of the charity, on the right-hand side of the road from Gray's Inn-lane to Pancras, and is sufficient to accommodate one hundred children. The expense of the purchase, &c. amounted to £3,695 18s. 11d.

The expense of supporting the Welsh school, which contains about one hundred boys and girls, is about £1,700 per ann., and many of the persons thus educated have been prosperous in the world, and able to assist that charity by which they had been benefitted, particularly Mr. Edward Williams, who bequeathed nearly £2,000 to this charity. The following are the rules for the admission of children into this establishment:—

1st, A certificate of the marriage of the parents.

2ndly, A certificate from the register where the child was baptized.

3rdly, The age from seven to ten.

4thly, The child must be born in London or Westminster, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, whose father or mother has been born in Wales, or county of Monmouth.

5thly, The father or mother, if living if not, the friends of the child, must make oath that the child is not entitled

to parochial settlement in London, or within ten miles of the Royal Exchange, by the parent's servitude, house-keeping, or otherwise.

6thly, The parent (or if dead, the friend) of every child who may become candidate for admission, must first be examined by the board of treasurers, governors, and trustees of the charity; and (if the child is found eligible) referred to the secretary for a petition, which must be signed by at least two governors or subscribers, but no petitions are granted on general or quarterly meetings.

Children are admitted four times in the year, when vacancies happen, viz. the first Monday in the month after quarter days; and in order to relieve the greatest objects that offer, they are chosen by ballot of the governors and trustees present; but two children of the same parents are not admitted, unless they have five to maintain at the time of application; and then subject to the consideration of the board.

The governors and trustees meet every first Monday of the month, at the school-house, in Gray's Inn Road, at six o'clock in the evening, to transact all business relative to the charity.

The collections received at the anniversary meeting of Ancient Britons, on the 1st of March, are applied in aid of the charity, besides legacies, among which was a sum of £195 10s. being the amount of the residue of the fortune of Edward Williams, Esq. as above-mentioned.

Mr. Pennant had intended the profit of his great work on British Zoology for the benefit of this school, but the great expenses attendant on the undertaking frustrated that design, and he afterwards gave £100 which he had received from Mr. White, the bookseller for the octavo edition.

The annual subscription is five guineas; that for life is twenty pounds and upwards; and legacies may be bequeathed to the treasurer for the time being for the use of the charity.

The present officers are—His Royal Highness Geo. Prince of Wales, patron; Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M. P. president, and twenty-five vice-presidents.

The anniversary was held as usual on the 1st inst., when the sons and daughters of Cambria paid their annual devotion at the shrine of the Titular Saint. The children supported at the Welsh School proceeded to the church (St. Martin's in the Fields), and presented a display pleasing to the eye and grateful to the heart. The patrons of the noble and benevolent Institution appeared on the occasion wearing the *insignia* of the day, richly entwined with silver. Mr.

C. W. Wynn wore a remarkably large vegetable leek in his hat, without any addition, and in the evening entered the House of Commons with the emblem of the ancient Britons erect on his hat, wishing, no doubt, that

"The leaders of Cambria may ever inherit  
Regard for the Leek, and true British spirit."

## Origins and Inventions.

### No. XIII.

#### SCULPTURE

THOUGH sculpture had its origin in Asia and Egypt, it derived its lustre and perfection from Greece, where Pericles and a multitude of other excellent sculptors laboured in emulation of each other, to render sculpture honourable, by an infinite number of works, which have been and will be the admiration of all ages. The most eminent sculptors were Phidias, Lysippus, Praxiteles, Myron, Scopas, and Polycletes. The Egyptians were famous for their colossal statues, by whom they are generally supposed to have been invented. Their first monuments recorded of this nature were erected in honour of Mœres, king of Egypt, another in honour of his queen, and both were placed upon two thrones, supported by two pyramids, which were raised three hundred feet high, in the middle of the lake Mœris; so that notwithstanding the prodigious circumference of this lake, these two statues were conspicuous from its banks. The most eminent of this kind was the colossus of Rhodes, made, in honour of Apollo, by Chares, the disciple of Lysippus, who spent twelve years in making it; and after it had stood above 1300 years, it was thrown down by an earthquake. The dimensions of this statue are differently stated; but all accounts admit of the fact, that one of its feet stood on one side of the mouth of the harbour, and the other on the opposite side; so that ships under sail passed between its legs. Some of the moderns have doubted whether there was such a statue at Rhodes as the colossus above described, and, indeed, the extravagant dimensions ascribed to it would tempt one to doubt the truth of the relation; but being mentioned by so many writers of reputation, it is most probable that there was at Rhodes an image of a prodigious size, dedicated to the sun, though the hyperbolical or figurative expressions used by some writers concerning it may have given occasion to others to magnify its dimensions considerably beyond the truth. The Chinese were also famous in this respect. The mon-

strous colossus at Maco is reckoned among the rarities of that country. It is one of their principal idols or deities, is all of gilt copper, and is seated in a chair 70 feet high. No less than fifteen men, they say, can stand conveniently on its head; and its other parts being proportionable, one may from thence form a judgment of its enormous bulk. What Diodorus says of the tomb of Osymandes is remarkable. It was built, says he, of stones, variously coloured, and divided into many large apartments; the greater part filled with colossal statues of men and beasts. In one part, the history and exploits of Osymandes was engraved on the walls; in another part was seen an infinite number of statues representing an audience attentive to the decisions of a full senate; in the midst stood the judge, at his feet was placed the volume containing the laws of Egypt, and round his neck was suspended, by a string, the image of Truth with his eyes shut. Turning, which is a branch of sculpture, seems to have been of very ancient invention. Some, indeed, to do honour to the age, will have it brought to perfection by the moderns; but, if what Pliny, and some other ancient authors relate, be true, that he ancients turned those precious vases, enriched with figures and ornaments in relieve, which we still see in the cabinets of the curious, it must be owned (however great the excellence of our own sculptures) that all that has been added in these ages makes but poor amends for what we lost of the manner of turning of the ancients. Statuary is likewise a branch of sculpture, and is one of those arts wherein the ancients surpassed the moderns; insomuch that it was much more popular, and more cultivated among the former than the latter. Phidias, we are told, was the greatest statuary among the ancients, and Michael Angelo undoubtedly among the moderns.

#### PAINTING.

THE invention of painting is generally attributed to the Egyptians, at least as far as the four principal colours. The knowledge they had of chemistry seems to make this opinion certain; besides the paintings still to be seen among the old remains of the Egyptian buildings, which have so long resisted the injuries of time, and which still retain a fresh and lively colouring, seem to put the matter beyond dispute. Painting, although the accurate virtuoso cannot trace it so high, was according to Andrews) much used in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, to decorate churches, by the Anglo-Normans. The monk Gervase celebrates the beauti-

ful paintings in the Cathedral of Canterbury, built by Archbishop Lanfranc in the eleventh century; and Stubbs praises the pictured ornaments in the church of St. John, at Beverley, which were of a still earlier date. Peter of Blois satirically lashes the barons of his age (that of Henry II.) for causing both their shields and saddles to be painted with beautiful representations of combats, that they might satiate their eyes with the prospect of what they were too dastardly to engage in. The illumination of books was a branch of miniature-painting much followed by the monks, and with great success. The materials which these holy artists employed were so durable, that their missals still dazzle our eyes with the brightness of their colours and the splendour of their gilding. Dr. Heylen\* says, the art of painting in oil was, till lately, universally attributed to John Van Eyk, a native of Maeseyk, who first mixed colours with linseed and walnut oil, in 1410; but Hessing, a German writer, has found in Theophilus, who lived in the eleventh century, a passage plainly mentioning the mixture of all kinds of colours with oil, for the purpose of painting wood-work. Our author, however, contends, that Theophilus had no other idea than that of colouring over in oil doors, windows, and other objects exposed to the weather, in order to make the colour durable. It is certain, says he, that Cimabue, the restorer of painting in Italy in the thirteenth century, knew nothing of the art. Apollodorus, a native of Athens, carried painting to great perfection, and discovered the secret of representing to the life, and in their greatest beauty, the various objects of nature, not only by the correctness of his design, but principally by the perfection of the colours, and the proper distribution of shades and lights. Zeuxis, the pupil of Apollodorus, carried the art much further than his master. Parrhasius, a native of Ephesus, was the rival of Zeuxis; and to them succeeded Apelles, of Cos; Aristides, the Theban; and Protogenes, the Rhodian; who carried the art of painting to the greatest perfection it ever arrived. These, and others are mentioned by Pliny as the most celebrated painters of antiquity.

#### ENGRAVING.

It was about the year 1460 that engraving and etching on copper was invented. Sir Robert Strange is so interesting on this most secure depository for after ages of whatever is truly great, elegant, or beautiful, as to deserve ample notice:—

\* Vide Memoirs of the Brussels Academy of Sciences, vol. I

"No sooner had this art appeared," observes our author, "than it attracted general attention. All the great painters adopted it, with a view of multiplying their works, and of transmitting them with greater certainty to posterity. Albert Durer, and Andrea Mantegna, two of the greatest painters of that age, practised the art of engraving, and have left us a variety of elegant compositions. These early productions of the art drew, by their novelty and excellence, the admiration of all Italy. Raphael himself, that prince of painters, was particularly charmed with the works of Albert Durer, and, in return for some prints he had received from him, sent him a present of his own portrait, painted by himself.

"Marc Antonio, who, by studying Albert Durer's works, had improved the art of engraving, was among the first who carried it to Rome, when the genius of the divine Raphael presided over the Roman school. Those who are conversant in the fine arts, know how much this painter encouraged engraving in Marc Antonio, his ingenious pupil; examine that engraver's works, and you will find evident proofs of it, so much does he breathe, in his finest prints, the spirit of his sublime author. Other painters of the Roman school, as well as Parmigiano, Salvator Rosa, &c. have transmitted to us many fine compositions in this art.

"The Bolognese school furnishes more recent examples. Annibale and Agostino, although one of the greatest painters that Italy ever produced, exercised the art of engraving in preference to that of painting, and has thereby established to himself, and secured to others, a reputation to the latest posterity. Guido, Guercino, Simon Cantarini da Pesaro, the Siranis, &c. have all of them left us many elegant prints, which are so many striking proofs of their having cultivated the art of engraving.

"To see it still in a higher degree of perfection, let us examine it when the school of Rubens presided in Flanders. Here we shall find that this great painter was no less intent upon cultivating this art, than that of painting, conscious that by this means he not only diffused his reputation, but secured it to succeeding generations. Bolswert, Pontius, Vosterman, &c. were the companions of his and of Vandyck's leisure hours. They esteemed one another, they lived together as friends and equals, and, to use the words of a late ingenious writer, *Sous leurs heureuses mains le cuivre devient or*;—"Under their hands copper became gold." The works of those engravers, which are now sold at the price of pic-

tures, are evident proofs of the honourable state of the arts in those days.

"What numberless examples, too, have not Rembrandt, Berghem, Ostade, and others of the Dutch masters left us of their desire to cultivate engraving? Have not the works of the former, which are now sold at most amazing prices, transmitted a reputation both to himself and to his country, which time can never obliterate? The Bloemarts, the Vischers, and others, were certainly ornaments to the age in which they lived.

"During the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth, what a number of great artists appeared in this profession, and did honour to France. The names of Gerard, Andran, Edelinck, Poilly, &c. will be lasting ornaments to that kingdom. That magnificent prince frequently amused himself in this way; and so charmed was he with the works of the ingenious Edelinck, that he conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. It has been owing solely to the honourable rank given to this art by the Royal Academy of Painting, at Paris, that it has been cherished and cultivated to such a degree of excellence, that for a century past Paris has been the depository of the finest productions in this way; and these have been the source of incredible riches to France."

Let us, in the last place, follow this art into Great Britain:—"Queen Anne, whose reign has been generally called the Augustan Age of this country, was desirous of transmitting to posterity the Cartoons of Raphael, which had been purchased by her grandfather, Charles the First. With this view she sent for Doriguy, the engraver, as this art was then but little cultivated in Britain. The reception he met with from the Queen is well known. She honoured him with an apartment in the royal palace of Hampton Court, visited him from time to time, countenanced him on all occasions, and was the patroness of his undertaking. After her death, king George the First imitated the example of Anne; and upon Doriguy's having completed his engravings, not only made him a very considerable present, but conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. From the departure of this artist, who executed a work which will reflect lasting honour on Britain, the art of engraving again relapsed into its former obscurity, till towards the middle of this (18th) century, when it was revived afresh by the introduction of other foreigners, together with the successful endeavours of several ingenious natives of these kingdoms."

F. R. Y.

*Note.*—Sufficient, perhaps, has been said to answer the object of the present paper, for it is more than probable, some other hand, with greater ability, may discuss the rise and progress of Sculpture, Painting, and Engraving, in the very valuable and more appropriate series recently commenced, and which as an Encyclopædia of the Sciences, must generally be acceptable, as it will, no doubt, be equally instructive.—F. R. Y.

## SPIRIT OF THE Public Journals.

### A SAILOR

(From the unpublished manuscripts of the author of *Hudibras*.)

LEAVES his native earth to become an inhabitant of the sea, and is but a kind of naturalized fish. He is of no place, though he is always said to be bound for one or other, but a mere citizen of the sea, as vagabonds are of the world. He lives within the dominions of the water, but has protection from the contrary element, fire, without which his wooden castle were not tenable. He is confined within a narrow prison, and yet travels further and faster than those that are at liberty can do by land. He makes his own way by putting a stop to the wind's, that drives his house before it like a wheelbarrow. The waves of the sea are both the road and the wheels of his carriage, and the horses that draw it, without all question, of the breed of the wind. He lives, like Jonas, in the belly of a wooden whale, and when he goes on shore, does not land, but is vomited out as a crudity that lay on the fish's stomach. How far soever he travels he is always at home, for he does not remove his dwelling, but his dwelling removes him. The bristliest ruggedness of the element he lives in alters his nature, and he becomes more rude and barbarous than a landman, as water dogs are rougher than land spaniels. He is a very ill neighbour to the fishes he dwells among, and, like one that keeps a gaming-house, never gives them a treat without a design to feed upon them, like a sea cannibal that devours his own kind; and they, when they catch him out of his quarters, use him after the same manner, and devour him in revenge. A storm and a calm equally annoy him, like those that cannot endure peace, and yet are unfit for war. He ploughs the sea, and reaps a richer crop than those that till the land. He is calked all over with pitch and tar like



his hull, and his clothes are but sheathing. A pirate is a devil's bird to him, that never appears but before a storm. He endures a horse's back worse than foul weather, and rides as if he rode at anchor in a rough sea, and complains the beast heaves and sets uneasily. The land appears very dry to him, having been used to a moiister element, and therefore he is fain to keep himself wet, like a fish that is to be shown, and is drunk as oft as he can, as the founder of his order, Noah, was when he came ashore, and he believes himself bound to conform to the practice of his fore-grandfather.

*London Magazine.*

### A MERCHANT

*(From the same.)*

Is a water-spaniel that fetches and carries from one country to another. Nature can hide nothing out of his reach, from the bottom of the deepest seas to the tops of the highest rocks, but he hunts it out and bears it away. He ransacks all seas and lands to feed his avarice, as the old Romans did their luxury; and runs to the rainbow to find a bag of gold, as they persuade children. He calls all ships that are laden, good ships, and all that are rich, good men. He forsakes the dry land, and betakes himself to wind and water, where he is made or marred, like a glass, either blown into a good fortune or broken in pieces. His trade being upon the sea, partakes of the nature of it; for he grows rich no way so soon as by devouring others of his own kind, as fishes used to do, and gains most by losing sometimes, to make others do so that are not able to bear it, and thereby leave the whole trade to him. He calls news advice, which he and his correspondents make by confederacy, to terrify with false alarms of ships lost or cast away that are safe and out of danger, those that have ventures upon them to ensure at excessive rates, and pay 30 per cent. for taking a commodity of his off his hand; for he always gains more by false news, as well as false wares, than by true, until he is discovered, and then he must think or new ones. The more ignorant and barbarous people are, the more he gets by dealing with them; glass beads and copper rings pass for jewels among the Indians, and they part with right gold for them. He studies nothing (besides his own books) but almanacks and weather-cocks, and takes every point of the compass into serious consideration. His hopes and fears turn perpetually with the wind, and he is sea-sick after a storm, as if he had been in it, and runs to a conjuror to

know how the devil has dealt with him, and whether he may be confident and put his trust in him. His soul is so possessed with traffic, that if all churches had not made souls a commodity and religion a trade, he had never been of any; but if the Pope would but give him leave to farm purgatory, he would venture to give more than ever was made of it, and let no soul out, how mean soever, that did not pay double fees. One of the chiefest parts of his ability in his profession consists in understanding when to break judiciously and to the greatest advantage; for by that means, when he has compounded his debts at an easy rate, he is like a broken bone well set, stronger than he was before. As for his credit, if he has cheated sufficiently and to the purpose, he rather improves than lessens it; for men are trusted in the world for what they have, not what they are.—*Ibid*

### The Gatherer.

"I am but a Gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton.*

A CHILD one day came running into the house much frightened by having met, as he said, King Herod. On being questioned by his mother why he thought the person he had seen was Herod, he answered, "Because he looked as if he could kill little children."

### EPIGRAM

It was a frosty morning, Sam  
Met Tom, and ask'd him for a dram.  
"I'll give you one," said Tom; "and,  
first,  
Drink not but to quench your thirst;  
Next, in my pocket I've no palf;  
Lastly, I want a dram myself.  
So now you've had it, worthy Sam,  
Three scruples always make a dram.

### ANECDOTES.

DURING a rehearsal of *Macbeth*, when Macklin was in his 75th year, he was so prolix and tedious in the character, as well as in his instructions to the other performers, that Shuter exclaimed, "The case was very hard, for the time has been, that when the brains were out the man would die, and there an end." Macklin overhearing him, goodnaturedly replied, "Ay, Ned, and the time was, that when liquor was in the wit was out; but it is not so with thee." Shuter rejoined in the words of Shakspeare, "Now, now thou art a man again."

AMONG the various announcements in the shops in Cheltenham, where the notes of the banks of Messrs. Turner and Morris, and of Messrs. Hartland and Sons were taken, was the following, in the shop-window of Mr. Churches, hatter:—

"John Churches will, since others do, Take Hartland's notes and Turner's too."

CATHERINE HOWARD, daughter to the Lord Edmund Howard, son to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was the fifth wife of King Henry the Eighth. She was consin-german to Ann Boleyn, his second wife; she was one of the two queens that were beheaded. Such as desire to know what became of that king's six wives may suppose him thus speaking on his death-bed:

"Three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane I wedded;  
One Dutch, one Spanish, and four English wives:  
From two I was divorced, two I beheaded,  
One died in childbed, and one me survives."

G. T.—s.

#### AN ANECDOTE.

A COUNTRYMAN, who happened to be left alone some time in the shop of an apothecary, and whose curiosity being excited by the great number of drawers, was powerfully prompted to open one labelled "Thus" (frankincense), which finding empty, he was induced to try a second, still the same; a third, the same also. "Oh, oh," says he, "I see plain enough how it is; they are all Thus."

J. S. WELY.

#### A KERRY WITNESS.

A FEW years since, at the Tralee Assizes, a hedge schoolmaster mounted the table as a witness. He could not speak English; Irish and Latin were the only languages with which he was acquainted. The lawyers, most of whom were ignorant of the one and had forgotten the other, hesitated about the mode of examination. At length Counsellor O'Connell, ever willing to distinguish himself, stepped forward, and expressed his readiness to interrogate the witness. "*Quis es tu?*" said the counsellor, looking bigger than ever. "*Ego sum quod erat avis tuus; pauper pedagogus; et tu es quod erat avis meus, dives stultus.*" replied the schoolmaster. "You may go down," said O'Connell in Irish to witness.

SOME people, even in very high quarters, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Dr. Kitchener, the other day, happened to be one of a company of that number at Dr. Henderson's, and on its being remarked and pronounced unlucky, he said, "I admit that it is unlucky in one case."—"What case is that?"—"When there is only dinner for twelve."

A PARISIAN lady, who was married to an English gentleman, at breakfast one morning with her spouse (after eating toast and a variety of other things), asked him in French for an egg (*un œuf*); to which he punningly replied, "My love, hav'n't you had enough (*un œuf*) already?"

#### FRIENDSHIP NO GIFT.

It is not kindness we bestow,  
Nor is it all we mean;  
If riches here we cannot show,  
We cannot gain esteem.

Man's smile is won by paltry gold,  
Is lost by being poor;  
His friendship is no gift, but sold  
For int'rest, and no more.

G. DRABBUH.

#### EPITAPH

In Amwell church-yard, Herts, (near Ware), in memory of Thomas Monger, who died the 15th of August, 1773, aged 64 years.

THAT which a Being was, what is it? shew;

That Being which it was, it is not now;  
To be what 'tis, is not to be, you see;  
That which now is not, shall a Being be.

#### EPITAPH ON AN EPICUR.

(For the Mirror.)

AT length, my friend, the feast of life is o'er,

I've eat enough, and I can drink no more,

My night is come, I've spent a jovial day;

"Tis time to part,—but, ah! what is to pay?" C. F. E.

#### CURIOUS SIGN.

AT a public-house in Stanhope-street, Clare-market, is the sign of the Alphabet, or A, B, C, under which is written, "Deprived of this, the world from hence, Would prove a mass of ignorance."

P. T. W.

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